

## NO BEEF TRUST, SAYS REPORT

PACKING COMPANIES ACQUITTED BY GARFIELD'S FINDINGS

Abnormal Conditions in 1902 Sent Prices Up—Margin of Profit About 2 Per Cent—Big Concerns Slaughter Only 45 Per Cent. of the Country's Output.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor upon that portion of the action of the House of Representatives adopted March 7, 1904, having to do with the prices of cattle and dressed beef, the margins between such prices, and the organization, conduct and profits of the corporations engaged in the beef packing industry. In view of the fact that the Department of Justice is now engaged upon other matters involved in the resolution, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor cannot at this time report thereon.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The report shows that six packing companies—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the National Packing Company, the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company and the Cudahy Packing Company—frequently designated in the trade as "the Big Six," slaughtered in the year 1903 5,521,097 head of cattle, out of a total of 12,500,000 head in the United States of 12,500,000 head, or about 45 per cent.

That the true average net profit for three companies—the Armour, the Swift and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—for the twelve months ending June 30, 1903, as shown by their actual bookkeeping records, was 66 cents per head, not including incidental profits, mentioned below. That the year of 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual. The report says, in fact, during the months when prices of beef were the highest some, at least, of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered.

MARGIN OF PROFITS NOT EXCESSIVE.

That the changes in the price of beef and the price of cattle and the price of beef were in themselves no indication whatever of the changes in the profits of the beef business. That the margin between the price of cattle and the price of beef during the year 1903, instead of being unusually high, as popularly supposed, was for each half of that year lower than the margin for any corresponding half year since 1898, and that the increase in the margin for the second half of 1903 over the first half was no greater than the similar change in other years.

CONSUMPTION INCREASED IN 1902.

The conditions in 1902 were abnormal and cattle prices for 1903 and 1904 cannot fairly be compared with that year. The great prosperity of the country from 1899 to 1902 apparently led to a corresponding increase in the per capita consumption of beef. The practical failure of the corn crop of 1901 induced many cattle feeders to send their stock to market in poor condition, thus reducing the average weight per head and the average percentage of dressed beef to live weight. As a result, while the total number of cattle slaughtered at first leading Western packing centers during the first half of 1902 decreased only about 1 per cent, as compared with the first half of 1901, the total live weight of the cattle slaughtered is compared to have decreased 4.3 per cent, and the computed dressed weight decreased considerably more. In this connection the report says:

"In the face of the strong demand the price of cattle was forced to the highest level ever known. The high price of beef, which caused so much complaint among consumers at this time, were attributable wholly to these abnormal cattle prices. That in 1903 the price of cattle fell very sharply, chiefly because of a large increase in the supply. The number of cattle killed in the leading Western markets during the first half of 1903 was more than during the first half of 1902, and on account of the increased size of cattle the quantity of beef derived from cattle killed at the same markets was about 10 per cent greater. In the second half of 1903 the quantity of beef derived from cattle killed at the same markets was about 10 per cent greater, and on account of the high level of 1902, fell during 1903 by a larger absolute amount and by about the same percentage as the price of cattle."

PERCENTAGE OF PROFIT SMALL.

That the percentage of profit on the gross volume of business, including hog and sheep products and other commodities, is comparatively small. In the case of Swift & Co., during the three years 1902, 1903 and 1904, the profit was in no case exceeded 2 per cent. of the total sales. In the case of the Cudahy Packing Company, in the total sales in 1902 it was 2.3 per cent. of the total sales.

That the profit of private car lines in the packing industry on mileage is a very liberal one, approximate computations indicating a net return of 14 per cent. to about 17 per cent., reckoning on the basis of dressed beef transported. However, this profit would add but to the cost of such beef to the consumer, the net profit from the mileage of private cars being computed at not more than four cents per 100 pounds of beef, or, say, twenty-five cents per head of cattle.

COMPETITION ACTIVE.

The statement already made that the six large concerns mentioned slaughtered in 1903 only about 45 per cent. of the country's kill in that year indicates very clearly the existence of active competition by other concerns, at least in many places. This is clearly explained by the fact that a large number of small slaughtering establishments, taking the principal slaughtering and distributing business in the proportion controlled by the six companies mentioned is much greater.

For instance, the six principal concerns slaughtered nearly 95 per cent. of the cattle killed in the eight leading Western packing centers, namely Chicago, Kansas City, South Omaha, East St. Louis, South St. Joseph, Sioux City, Sioux Falls and South St. Paul. In the same way they control a very large percentage of the trade in beef in many large cities, particularly in the East. In New York they furnish about 75 per cent., in Boston more than 85 per cent., in Philadelphia about 60 per cent., in Pittsburgh more than 60 per cent., in Providence more than 55 per cent., in Baltimore about 50 per cent. and in a number of other important cities their proportion ranges from 30 to 90 per cent. of the total beef supplied.

In order to make certain of the accuracy of the results the bureau adopted a double method of ascertaining the profits. It first compiled, from the detailed records of the packing companies, exact figures of the quantities, costs and sales of cattle and all products derived from them and from these elements computed the profit of each of the packers separately and of all together. This computation was confined to the Armour, Swift and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies. Then the figures thus independently reached were compared directly with the bookkeeping profits shown by the financial statements of the companies.

NET PROFIT, 80 AND 82 CENTS A HEAD.

Following is the result of the computation made by the agents of the bureau from the detailed statistics mentioned:

During the year from July, 1902 to June, 1903, these packers slaughtered at the selected plants 2,017,864 cattle. The average live weight of these cattle was 1,192 pounds, and the actual average cost \$4.45 per hundred weight, the cost per head being \$48.28. The cost of operation and administration at the packing plants averaged \$1.90 per head, making the total cost \$50.48. The weight of the beef derived from these cattle was equal to 55.45 per cent. of the live weight, or 669 pounds per head. The average net selling price of the beef was \$6.47 per hundred weight or \$29.33 per head. The net

value of by-products from the cattle was \$11.06 per head, making the total proceeds \$51.28 per head. This showed an average profit of 80 cents per head, or 13.1 cents per hundredweight of dressed beef.

For the year from July, 1903, to June, 1904, the computation covered 2,013,658 cattle. The average live weight was 1,115 pounds and the average cost at \$4.15 per hundred weight was \$46.23 per head, the total cost, including killing, &c., being \$48.19. The average selling price of the beef was \$6.25, or \$26.25 per head, the average dressed weight being 629 pounds. The net value of by-products was \$9.75 per head, or more than \$2 per head less than in the preceding year. The total proceeds of the beef and by-products were \$46.01, leaving a profit of 82 cents per head, equal to 13.5 cents per hundredweight of dressed beef.

COMPANIES FAIRLY CAPITALIZED.

As stated, the results of the bureau's investigation indicate that the larger packing companies especially considered are not overcapitalized. Presumptive evidence in favor of fair capitalization is found in the very concentrated holdings of the stocks of these companies, nearly all of which, with the exception of Swift & Co., are held by the packers themselves and their families.

The conclusions of the report in regard to the operations of private car lines are approximately the same. The average cost for a refrigerator car of \$1,000, an average yearly cost of maintenance of \$115 per car and a net profit from the mileage alone, as already stated, of from 14 per cent. to about 17 per cent.

The National Packing Company, mentioned as one of the "Big Six," is a merger of various packing plants, particularly the so-called Hammond and Fowler properties, and is controlled by Armour, Swift and Morris interests, who constitute the board of directors. Except for the National Packing Company, however, there appears to be practically no general interrelationship of stock among the six principal companies.

ROOT DECLINES PANAMA JOB.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Roosevelt declined President's offer to be Chairman of the Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Elihu Root, who is here for the inauguration, has positively declined to accept the chairmanship of the Panama Canal Commission, although urged strongly to do so by President Roosevelt when he made the offer. Mr. Root would not even take the matter under consideration.

In offering Mr. Root this place the President paid a high compliment to his former Secretary of War. Mr. Roosevelt has been truly concerned that the membership of the canal commission should be reduced, and while he has expressed a preference for a body of three men to look after the administration of work, he has also indicated that one man in addition to the chief engineer would be just as satisfactory, provided he were a man of great executive ability—a hundred-thousand-dollar man. This man the President believed he had found in Mr. Root.

ROOSEVELT, JR., HURT BOXING.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Mike Donovan, formerly instructor in boxing at the New York Athletic Club, who gave President Roosevelt a series of lessons in the main ring some time ago, called at the White House to-day and had a talk with the President. In reply to a question after his visit, Donovan said:

"No, I didn't come to give the President any boxing lessons. He don't need any instruction from me or anybody else, for he is one of the best amateur boxers in the country. I think I did."

Young Theodore is following fast in his father's footsteps. He is giving him lessons, too, but he had to quit on account of an injury to his nose. "I don't know what it was, but he had to have a little operation performed, and now he is getting better, I believe."

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The gunboats Eleazar and Villalobos and the collier Nansen have arrived at Shanghai; the collier Nero at Norfolk; the gunboat Castine at San Juan and the destroyer Whipple at Ponce.

The cruiser New York has sailed from San Juan for Hampton Roads and the gunboat Viscon from Guantanamo for Kingston.

Senate Authorizes Tariff Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Senate resolution authorizing the committee on finance to investigate internal revenue, customs, currency and coinage matters during the morning.

The Senate was agreed to this morning.

Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—These naval orders were issued to-day:

Commander C. C. Marsh, to the Pennsylvania, at executive orders.

Lieut. C. R. Morrison, to San Francisco, as Inspector at Union Works.

Lieut. W. C. Atterton, granted three months sick leave.

Lieut. T. A. Kittinger, to the West Virginia.

Ensign J. L. Hilleman, to the Pennsylvania.

AID SOUGHT FOR MORE CANALS.

The Legislature Asked to Provide for the Old D. & H. and Others.

ALBANY, March 3.—When Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., put through his gigantic scheme to expend \$100,000,000 for a large canal he determined that only the Erie, Oswego and Champlain canals should be enlarged, and all of the smaller canals were cut off. However, the representatives from the various counties in which these smaller canals are situated are now determined that they shall receive the benefits of whatever improvements are to be made. Senator Coggeshall has introduced a bill appropriating \$8,000,000 for the improvement, widening and enlarging of the Oswego Canal.

To-day two more bills for canals were introduced. Assemblyman Cunningham (Rep., Ulster) introduced a bill appropriating \$20,000,000 with which the State Engineer is to acquire possession of the old Delaware and Hudson Canal, from Rondout to Carbondale, Pa. This bill, he says, is in the interest of cheaper coal.

Assemblyman Monroe (Rep., Tompkins) introduced a bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the canalization of the Seneca River to Lakes Cayuga and Seneca under the \$101,000,000 large canal act.

2,131  
TELEPHONES

were gained during February in Manhattan and the Bronx.

157,065  
TELEPHONES

were in service and under contract on

March 1, 1905.

Efficient Service  
Reasonable Rates

New York Telephone Co.,  
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## METCALFE AUTHOR'S READING

RELIEF TO POOL AFTER DAY OF ORDINARY CRIMINALS.

"Harmless" Extracts From "Life," Court Says, Don't Help Theatre Men—Seance on Conspiracy Charges at Jefferson Market Beguile the Weary Hours.

Only tea and the ladies were needed to make a complete success of the select author's reading which James S. Metcalfe gave in the north drawing room of Life gave in the north drawing room at Jefferson Market police court yesterday. The affair began as an adjourned hearing of the conspiracy case of Metcalfe against Klaw and others, members of the Theatrical Managers' Association, who were charged with conspiring to keep Mr. Metcalfe out of their playhouses. Magistrate Pool referred to Mr. Metcalfe as a "critic" and the lawyers declared that he was not all of Life; he was, however, about all of yesterday's entertainment.

Magistrate Pool was host. He was assisted in receiving by his stenographer, Dan Frohman, the first of his guests to be introduced. He told in a few words as possible of the meeting of the theatre managers on Jan. 12, when he was elected president.

"After the meeting," said Mr. Frohman, "either Mr. Klaw or Mr. Hammerstein said something about keeping out Mr. Metcalfe, or a critic whom we all understood to be Mr. Metcalfe. We passed on the suggestion by rising. Later I instructed my doorman not to admit him."

On the heels of Mr. Frohman came the robustus Alf Hayman. He introduced himself thus:

"I am a so-called theatrical manager. I am so called, although I have various other duties."

In answer to questions Mr. Hayman said he had kept Mr. Metcalfe out of his theatre. He corrected an answer with the aid of his lawyer, because, as the lawyer explained, Mr. Hayman was not quite sure whether the word "subsequent" meant "before" or "after."

Wilbur M. Bates, representative of Klaw & Erlanger, said Mr. Klaw had told him to keep out Mr. Metcalfe without hurting his feelings if possible.

The shadows were falling on the bald heads of the guests. An ununiformed attendant lighted three gas jets as Mr. Metcalfe took his seat before the book he had brought with him. In a few introductory remarks he confessed that he had been a dramatic editor and critic since 1886. He said the bulk of his income was derived from his work on Life.

"Do you know Klaw and Erlanger?" he was asked.

"I do by sight, but I have had no close personal relations with them," was the reply.

Mr. Metcalfe defined the business of a dramatic critic for the lawyers. He said:

"It is to inform the public about plays." He declared that he had done this to the best of his ability.

"Do you think it proper to criticize a man's play unfavorably if produced by a man against whom the critic entertains personal objections?" asked Lawyer Aaron for the defence.

"No, I didn't come to give the President any boxing lessons. He don't need any instruction from me or anybody else, for he is one of the best amateur boxers in the country. I think I did."

He also affirmed that the religious faith of a manager had nothing to do with the merits of the plays he produced.

Magistrate Pool asked the lawyer in question whether he believed in the question of a manager's religious faith. When Mr. Klotel betrayed a little surprise the Magistrate forgot his drawing room manner and yelled at the top of his voice:

"Then he said: 'We will adjourn this case till the counsel are in better condition.' After that Mr. Metcalfe began to read. The author's reading began with a lawyer handed a copy of Life to the critic and after a little polite hesitation and the remark, 'The light is rather dim, your Honor,' he settled down to the serious exposition of Metcalfe on Shakespeare.

If the other articles contain no more than this, the reading is not to be the defendants' trial, said the Magistrate.

As his guests filed out, Magistrate Pool bade them farewell and waved aside their recesses. They had stayed nearly three hours.

"You did not weary me," he said. "I was weary before I began. It has been a delightful relief from my work as a judge and a laborer of my day in court with ordinary criminals."

MOSS TALKS TO THE NINE.

Suggests Special Board of Appeals for Cops and a Chief of Police.

Frank Moss, who appeared before the Committee of Nine yesterday, made several suggestions. He said he believed that when a policeman is removed by the Commissioner he ought not to have the right of appeal to the courts, but should go to a board of appeals to be appointed by the Mayor. This board, Mr. Moss said, should be a court of appeal for all the city departments. A board of this kind, he thought, would understand the trials and tribulations of a policeman or fireman far better than the regular civil courts.

At present the Commissioner has too much responsibility, Mr. Moss believed, and the Chief of Police ought to be appointed to look out for the administrative end of the department. He would, however, give the Commissioner the right to appoint or remove a policeman as an addition to his powers. In keeping the records of policemen, he believed, a system of merit ought to be established to offset the record of charges against them.

Mr. Moss doesn't like the idea of a State constabulary, but wants to see a form of State oversight. A State police department to observe and inspect the local police forces and report to the Governor is what he wants. The present State department of health is his idea of the worst.

If Mr. Moss were Commissioner and had the power of appointing a Chief of Police, he would select, he said, Inspector William H. McLaughlin. In selecting the Chief and other officers he would like to have the Commissioner hold drills on a large scale for riots and other emergencies and observe how the candidates for positions handled their men.

The Nine will meet on Monday for discussion and will probably hear no further testimony. An exception may be made in the case of Prof. Frank J. Goodnow of Columbia University, who has been asked to tell what he knows about foreign police forces. Other persons wishing to contribute their knowledge to the committee will have to do so in writing.

GRAIN RATE WAR ENDED.

Old Tariffs to Be Restored—Eastern Lines Win a Point.

CHICAGO, March 3.—The grain rate war was ended to-day by the presidents of the Western and Gulf roads. On April 1 rate will be advanced to the basis in effect prior to Dec. 29, when the cutting of rates on corn from Omaha to the Gulf ports was begun.

The lines to the Atlantic seaboard win a slight victory, as after April 1 the freight rates to the Atlantic seaboard will be the cost of elevator and terminal charges, except the charge for lighterage at New York.

Biggest Cargo of Bananas.

The British steamship Matina, consigned to the United Fruit Company, arrived yesterday from Port Limon with 45,000 bunches of bananas, said to be the largest cargo of its kind ever brought to this port. She was bound originally to Manchester, England, but the fruit being overripe she put in here to market it before losing more by decay.

## IT'S SQUARE!

Distillery [Square] Bottling

Mount Vernon Rye

Inauguration

Roosevelt

\$6,000,000

Mount Vernon

Inauguration Day is an occasion for celebrating. You cannot afford to mar this occasion by indulging in aught but the best—Mount Vernon

Get the Square bottle.

Wherever good liquors are sold.

THE COOK &amp; BERNHEIMER CO.

MAGISTRATE SCORES POLICE.

Summons for Selling Grape Juice Still

To Crane—Men Freed.

Nine summonses on charges that grape-juice containing a large percentage of alcohol had been sold came before Magistrate Crane in Essex Market court yesterday. In discharging the men, the court said:

"I've seen two reform administrations, but this one beats them all. It will get so, after a while, that a man will have to have a license to sell water or bread. Only the other day a woman was arrested and dragged into court for selling a pickle on Sunday."

"You tell your captain," he said to the policeman, "that there's no use in making these charges. These men have a perfect right to sell grape juice, and if they are arrested and brought here, we cannot hold them."

The cases were all from Capt. Murtha's precinct.

TELEPHONE CO. TO HELP MADDOO.

Writes That It Doesn't Convince at Wire-tapping for Poolrooms.

The New York Telephone Company wrote to Commissioner McAdoo yesterday in answer to his questions about the tapping of their wires for poolroom purposes with the connivance of the lawless of the lines. The company says that the tapping has been going on without its connivance or knowledge, and it will be glad to give the Commissioner all the information it has and to aid in any way in prosecuting.

The Commissioner wants the company to have its inspectors consult with his men and give them information concerning things that come under their notice. The company says it considers it the duty of all citizens to report violations of the law and the inspectors are not exempted from this duty.

To Acquire Land for Addition to Armory.

Supreme Court Justice Gaylor in Brooklyn, appointed Harvey O. Dobson, Algeron G. Nova and Isaac C. Wilson yesterday a commission to acquire title to property on the south side of Putnam avenue and the north side of Jefferson avenue west of Lewis avenue for armory purposes. The commission was appointed upon the application of the Armory Board, which desires to acquire the property as an addition to the present armory of the Thirtieth Regiment, Heavy Artillery.

At the City Court yesterday, Judge Smith met with Chief Clerk Thomas Smith next Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock to begin an investigation of alleged grafting by deputy clerks in Mr. Smith's office. Following close on the suspension of Deputy Clerk John Courtney on Feb. 27, and his dismissal from office on March 2, assertions have been made that thousands of dollars due to jurors went into the pockets of the deputy clerks.

A story was circulated in the county court house yesterday to the effect that two deputy clerks had handed in their resignations rather than submit to investigation. Chief Clerk Smith, who is also secretary of Tammany Hall, denied this statement absolutely.

"Save Courtney, whom I removed on charges made by Judge Seabury, nobody has resigned or has been removed," he said. "I have not heard that any of my deputies intend to resign. Moreover, I have not asked for anybody's resignation nor do I intend to, so far as I know."

Mr. Smith laughed at the idea that jurors have been robbed or bounced out of any large sum. Judge Seabury said that before the judges' meeting on Monday he was not at liberty to discuss the graft charges.

The charges against John Courtney, who is said to have grown wealthy out of a salary of \$1,500 a year, were made by a jurymen to Judge Seabury about two weeks ago. The judge investigated and suspended Courtney on the charge that he appropriated to his own use on Feb. 23 jury fees in the case of Carlton B. Pierce against the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, also jury fees in the case of the State Bank against Eisenberg et al., and that he failed to pay one John F. Martin anything on Feb. 23. Under the law, Judge Seabury stated, Courtney should have paid eleven jurors \$2 each, but paid some of them \$1 instead and Martin got nothing. Courtney's plea was that he had not the proper change.

It would be impossible, Chief Clerk Smith said yesterday, for deputies to misappropriate money paid to jurors by the city for service. The City Chamberlain sends checks directly to the jurymen, \$2 a day to each man at the end of the term. The only way in which deputies could have transgressed would be in intercepting money paid by litigants, giving a jurymen \$1, say, when he was entitled to \$2.

A story to the effect that Judge Seabury was willing to clean up the chief clerk's office by letting the present force resign and that the judge did not intend to press the matter if resignations were received, was flatly denied by Mr. Smith.

"Boss!" said he, "if anybody is guilty of stealing a dollar he will not be permitted to resign. He will be kicked out. Somebody is making a mountain out of a molehill in this matter."

Judge Seabury said that after the judges' meeting on Monday afternoon a statement would be given out covering the facts.

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the skin and scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfigurement is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the CUTICURA Treatment, consisting of warm baths with CUTICURA Soap, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. per tin. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by J. C. Williams, Boston, Mass. U.S. Pat. 1,111,111.

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